

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN
SOUTHERN DIVISION

DARRYL ANTHONY ROBINSON,

Plaintiff,

Case No. 1:13-cv-545

v.

Honorable Janet T. Neff

UNKNOWN SANCHEZ,

Defendant.

**OPINION DENYING LEAVE
TO PROCEED IN FORMA PAUPERIS - THREE STRIKES**

Plaintiff Darryl Anthony Robinson, a prisoner incarcerated at the Richard A. Handlon Correctional Facility, filed a complaint pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. Plaintiff seeks leave to proceed *in forma pauperis*. Because Plaintiff has filed at least three lawsuits that were dismissed as frivolous, malicious or for failure to state a claim, he is barred from proceeding *in forma pauperis* under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g). The Court will order Plaintiff to pay the \$350.00 civil action filing fee within twenty-eight (28) days of this opinion and accompanying order, and if Plaintiff fails to do so, the Court will order that his action be dismissed without prejudice. Even if the case is dismissed, Plaintiff will be responsible for payment of the \$350.00 filing fee in accordance with *In re Alea*, 286 F.3d 378, 380-81 (6th Cir. 2002).

Discussion

The Prison Litigation Reform Act (PLRA), Pub. L. No. 104-134, 110 Stat. 1321 (1996), which was enacted on April 26, 1996, amended the procedural rules governing a prisoner's request for the privilege of proceeding *in forma pauperis*. As the Sixth Circuit has stated, the PLRA was "aimed at the skyrocketing numbers of claims filed by prisoners – many of which are

meritless – and the corresponding burden those filings have placed on the federal courts.” *Hampton v. Hobbs*, 106 F.3d 1281, 1286 (6th Cir. 1997). For that reason, Congress put into place economic incentives to prompt a prisoner to “stop and think” before filing a complaint. *Id.* For example, a prisoner is liable for the civil action filing fee, and if the prisoner qualifies to proceed *in forma pauperis*, the prisoner may pay the fee through partial payments as outlined in 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b). The constitutionality of the fee requirements of the PLRA has been upheld by the Sixth Circuit. *Id.* at 1288.

In addition, another provision reinforces the “stop and think” aspect of the PLRA by preventing a prisoner from proceeding *in forma pauperis* when the prisoner repeatedly files meritless lawsuits. Known as the “three-strikes” rule, the provision states:

In no event shall a prisoner bring a civil action or appeal a judgment in a civil action or proceeding under [the section governing proceedings *in forma pauperis*] if the prisoner has, on 3 or more prior occasions, while incarcerated or detained in any facility, brought an action or appeal in a court of the United States that was dismissed on the grounds that it is frivolous, malicious, or fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, unless the prisoner is under imminent danger of serious physical injury.

28 U.S.C. § 1915(g). The statutory restriction “[i]n no event,” found in § 1915(g), is express and unequivocal. The statute does allow an exception for a prisoner who is “under imminent danger of serious physical injury.” The Sixth Circuit has upheld the constitutionality of the “three-strikes” rule against arguments that it violates equal protection, the right of access to the courts, and due process, and that it constitutes a bill of attainder and is *ex post facto* legislation. *Wilson v. Yaklich*, 148 F.3d 596, 604-06 (6th Cir. 1998); *accord Rodriguez v. Cook*, 169 F.3d 1176, 1178-82 (9th Cir. 1999); *Rivera v. Allin*, 144 F.3d 719, 723-26 (11th Cir. 1998); *Carson v. Johnson*, 112 F.3d 818, 821-22 (5th Cir. 1997).

Plaintiff has been an active litigant in the federal courts in Michigan, having filed over sixty civil actions in this Court alone. The Court has dismissed more than three of Plaintiff’s

lawsuits on grounds that they were frivolous, malicious, or failed to state a claim. *See Robinson v. Lesatz et al.*, No. 2:05-cv-217 (W.D. Mich. Nov. 7, 2005); *Robinson v. Luoma*, No. 2:05-cv-218 (W.D. Mich. Nov. 7, 2005); *Robinson v. Kutchie et al.*, No. 2:05-cv-211 (W.D. Mich. Oct. 28, 2005); *Robinson v. Snow et al.*, No. 2:05-cv-212 (W.D. Mich. Oct. 28, 2005); *Robinson v. Etelamaki et al.*, No. 2:05-cv-200 (W.D. Mich. Oct. 4, 2005); *Robinson v. Caruso et al.*, No. 2:05-cv-191 (W.D. Mich. Sept. 21, 2005); *Robinson v. Meni et al.*, No. 2:05-cv-192 (W.D. Mich. Sept. 19, 2005); and *Robinson v. Etelamaki*, No. 2:05-cv-194 (W.D. Mich. Sept. 19, 2005). In addition, Plaintiff has been denied leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* under the three-strikes rule in more than thirty previous actions filed in this Court.

Moreover, Plaintiff's allegations do not fall within the imminent-danger exception to the three-strikes rule of 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g). Plaintiff's complaint consists of the following allegations (verbatim):

On 4-8-2013 when I arrived here from Bellamy Creek IBC Captain Sanchez said I remember you from Ionia Max you took your slot hostage I hope you don't do that over here at MTU. I fear for my life do to the fact Sanchez and his staff he could put me in a suicide cell at this prison. All he has to say is that I'm suicidal. Why would he say something to me that happened 4 years ago.

(Compl., docket #1, Page ID#3.)

Congress did not define “imminent danger” in the PLRA, but the Sixth Circuit has recognized the definition adopted by other circuit courts:

While the Sixth Circuit has not defined the term “imminent danger” for purposes of this section, other Circuits have held that to meet the requirement, the threat or prison condition “must be real and proximate” and the danger of serious physical injury must exist at the time the complaint is filed. *See, e.g., Ciarpaglini v. Saini*, 352 F.3d 328, 330 (7th Cir. 2003); *Abdul-Akbar v. McKelvie*, 239 F.3d 307, 313 (3d Cir. 2001) (en banc). Thus a prisoner’s assertion that he or she faced danger in the past is insufficient to invoke the exception. *Id.* Other Circuits also have held that district courts may deny a prisoner leave to proceed pursuant to § 1915(g) when the prisoner’s claims of imminent danger are “conclusory or ridiculous,” *Ciarpaglini*, 352 F.3d at 331, or are “‘clearly baseless’ (i.e. are fantastic or delusional and rise to

the level of ‘irrational or wholly incredible).’” *Gibbs v. Cross*, 160 F.3d 962, 967 (3d Cir.1998) (quoting *Denton v. Hernandez*, 504 U.S. 25, 33 (1992)).

Rittner v. Kinder, 290 F. App’x 796, 797-98 (6th Cir. 2008). Plaintiff’s claim that he is in fear for his life is wholly irrational. *See Gibbs*, 160 F.3d at 967. Captain Sanchez merely expressed the hope that Plaintiff would not attempt to hold his food slot hostage as he had done in the past. Sanchez did not threaten to harm Plaintiff in any way, nor did he mention placing Plaintiff in a suicide cell. Even if Sanchez had threatened to put Plaintiff in a suicide cell, the conditions of confinement in a suicide cell would not pose a danger serious physical injury. Under these circumstances, the imminent-danger exception is not implicated.

In light of the foregoing, § 1915(g) prohibits Plaintiff from proceeding *in forma pauperis* in this action. Plaintiff has twenty-eight (28) days from the date of entry of this order to pay the entire civil action filing fee, which is \$350.00. When Plaintiff pays his filing fee, the Court will screen his complaint as required by 28 U.S.C. § 1915A and 42 U.S.C. § 1997e(c). If Plaintiff fails to pay the filing fee within the 28-day period, his case will be dismissed without prejudice, but he will continue to be responsible for payment of the \$350.00 filing fee.

Dated: June 6, 2013 /s/ Janet T. Neff
Janet T. Neff
United States District Judge

SEND REMITTANCES TO THE FOLLOWING ADDRESS:

Clerk, U.S. District Court
399 Federal Building
110 Michigan Street, NW
Grand Rapids, MI 49503

All checks or other forms of payment shall be payable to “Clerk, U.S. District Court.”